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BIRTHS.

On the 17th August, at Kuling, the wife of Dr. Emerson H. Hare, of a son.
On the 27th August, at Yokohama, the wife of R. Schmitt, of a daughter.
On the 29th August, at Newchwang, the wife of E. W. Sharpley, of a daughter.
On the 1st September, at 29, Huxford Road, Shanghai, the wife of A. J. H. Mowbray, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th July, at Windsor, Vermont, U.S.A., RANOLPH F. BURNES, of New London, Connecticut, U.S.A., to MARGARET ROSAIE (DAISY), younger daughter of the late EDWARD ANTONIO FABRIS, of Shanghai, China, and of New Beckenham, Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 5th September, at the Government Civil Hospital, JOACHIM GOMES, aged 67 years. (Indian papers please copy at Newchwang.)
On the 2nd September, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, PAUL BATHURST, aged 25 years.
On the 3rd September, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, WILLIAM ALLEN, late chief engineer of the s.s. Taishan.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD, C.I.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 8th SEPTEMBER, 1903

Mr. Consul WERNER's report to the Foreign Office on the trade of Kiungchow (Hoihow) in 1902 is practically a report on the island of Hainan, for as far as European trade is concerned Hainan and Hoihow, the port of Kiungchow, capital of the island, are synonymous. Mr. WERNER states the situation roughly when he says that the central and most inaccessible part of Hainan is inhabited by "wild" Li, or Loi, aborigines; surrounding these are the "tame" Lis, and surrounding these again a broad fringe of Chinese agriculturists and traders, which has so far been impinged on by European commerce at one point only, Hoihow. Being the only port open to foreign trade, Hoihow is where foreign goods enter Hainan and native produce leaves the island. Direct trade with the aborigines is impossible, the Chinese keeping it all to themselves and refusing to allow

foreign merchants to reside in the interior. The products of the island are simple, and the imports are of the nature of necessities rather than luxuries. Except opium and kerosene little but food and clothing materials go into Hainan. From the Chinese officials no help can be looked for, since the increase of foreign trade takes from them yearly a larger portion of the revenue by which they and their subordinates supplement their small salaries; they foster, therefore, rather the junk trade and increase inland taxation to make up for their losses. Yet, in spite of its handicap, the trade of Kiungchow and its port, Hoihow, has increased steadily since its opening as a treaty port in 1858. A Consular representative was established at Kiungchow in 1877. In that year the total value of trade in foreign vessels was £18,203,323; in 1902 it was £18,572,492. All the time the island has remained undeveloped, so that the steady growth of trade has been most satisfactory. The introduction of foreign enterprise could not but be attended by striking results. The island is rich in gold, silver, copper, lead, and tin. Of course native superstition would have to be overcome, but even now in famine years the aborigines show willingness to modify their prejudices against mining. At present, as when Kiungchow was first opened, it is the food-supply for the Hongkong market, and to a less degree for that of Canton, which is the port's chief utility. The substitution of steamship for junk enabled many articles of food to arrive here in a more reliable state.

1902 was Kiungchow's record year, the total value of trade being, as we have said, £18,572,492, or £724,612. This is £11,024 above the figures of 1899, the previous best year. The increase, writes Mr. WERNER, may be attributed chiefly to the large import of rice necessitated by the failure of the local rice-crops, and also in a minor degree to the larger demand for brown sugar, which is one of Hainan's staple exports. Foreign goods were imported to the value of £440,065, rice being brought in to the extent of 582,093 cwts. (£194,048) more than in 1901 and 553,093 cwts. (£184,017) more than in 1900. Hongkong imports showed an increase to the value of £46,982 from the previous year. The value of exports declined by £27,647, from £311,763 in 1901 to £284,116 in 1902. More than a third of the exports of 1902 was brown sugar. Exports to Hongkong alone decreased by £29,313, only a little less than the advance made in 1901 on the previous year. But the general figures of trade between Hainan and Hongkong work out favourably and Mr. WERNER is able to write: "Most of the trade of Hainan is transacted with Hongkong. In 1901 the imports from that colony were valued at £335,615, and the exports to it at £306,833. In 1902 the figures were: £382,546 (imports) and £277,520 (exports), the total value of the trade being thus greater by £17,618. Considering the very large increase in the previous year this must be looked upon as in every way satisfactory, since it shows an increase of £96,245 in 'two years'."

While a gang of coolies were working in a quarry at Sai Wan Ho, Shauiwan Road, near the shipyard, on Sunday, a big block of granite fell on a coolie and killed him instantaneously.

Marshall Su will probably be sent to Chinese Tarakan, it is said, instead of being beheaded, the Empress Dowager being no longer inclined against him. We wonder what softened her heart.

The P. & O. steamer *Simla*, with the English mail of the 14th ult., left Singapore on Sunday, at 8 a.m., and is due here on Friday, at about 6 a.m. Replies are due to correspondence of the 14th July.

The Shanghai Times reports the following U.S. warships were in Chefoo on the 25 ult.: *Kentucky*, *Wisconsin*, *Albatross*, *Cincinnati*, *Monterey*, *Minotaur*, *New Orleans*, *Oregon*, *Elk*, *Vicksburg*, *Annapolis*, *Don Juan de Austria* and *Wompatuck*, with the naval colliers *Pompey* and *Nanshan*.

In the City Hall, at 5.30 last evening, a general meeting of the Hongkong Philharmonic Society was held. The vice-president, Sir Wm. M. Goodman, being absent, Mr. A. G. Ward occupied the chair. The only business was the passing of rules, which had been drawn up by the committee. Lady Goodman was the only lady present, the unpropitious weather no doubt keeping many away.

According to a Wuchow despatch received in Shanghai, the region near the seacoast, belonging to Kwangsi and bordering on Kwangtung, is full of malcontents, who have hitherto kept rather quiet for some time. This quiet was really due to the rebels waiting for their arms and ammunition which they had been expecting from "over seas" (Sandwich Islands, etc., says the N.C. Daily News), and these having lately arrived, the leaders have begun to show some activity. The first step apparent so far has been to unite with the Kwangtung malcontents. In the seacoast prefectures of Xamchow and Lionchow.

H.M.S. *Woodlark* was expected at Kiating at the end of July.

To-day is the 36th anniversary of the great local typhoon of 1867.

The Chinese Custom-house at Dalny was to be opened on the 1st inst.

Osaka, Japan, is to have an electric tramway service, controlled by the Municipality.

Two Japanese doctors are said to have discovered a serum whose injection will cure asthma.

On and after to-morrow the s.s. *Wing Chai* (Captain Bell Smith) will berth at the new wharf at the western end of Wing Lok Street.

Another European cholera case among the Shanghai shipping community is reported. Captain Ferguson, of the British ship *Dunlop*, being seized with the disease on the 31st ult.

It is reported from Kobe that the M.M. steamer *Toukai* will sail from that port for Marseilles, with passengers and cargo, on the 12th inst. Temporary repairs were being effected by the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, and these, it is expected, will be finished on the 10th inst.

It was stated recently that at Manila a systematic scientific investigation was to be made into all the soda-water and lemonade on sale there. We should suggest a similar investigation here, as during the past week we heard many complaints of the quality of the soda-water supplied at several bars in the Colony.

The Russian and French opposition against the removal of the embargo on the importation of firearms into China proving futile, the prohibition was cancelled at Peking on the 26th ult., on the proposition of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, in accordance with the terms of the peace protocol.

In Mr. Geo. P. Lummert's auction rooms yesterday the property 23, Cichraue Street was sold to Mr. Ng Hon Kin for \$11,000, an advance of \$2,000 on the original bid. The property is described as all that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as sub-section 6 of section A of Inland Lot No. 1, held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 5th day of October, 1849. The annual proportion of Crown rent is \$20, and the area is 792 square feet or thereabouts.

According to a Peking despatch to Japan, the Waiwipu addressed an official note to the Russian Minister enquiring about the appointment of Admiral Alexieff as Viceroy of the Far East. Mr. Lessar replied that it was true the appointment had been made, the explanation being that there had been no superintendent of the Eastern China Railway. The Chinese Government is stated to be determined not to recognise Admiral Alexieff in his new title nor to admit that he holds such immense authority as described in the *Quasi*. They positively refuse to recognise the appointment until they receive official advice from the Russian Government.

There are only ten naval and marine officers who are entitled to wear the Victoria Cross, and of these only three are on the active list. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Nevill Salmon is the senior of the three, being 68 years of age; Vice-Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson comes next, and is 61; and the junior is Lieut. T. B. D. Guy, aged 20, who for his services in North China in 1900 not only gets his Victoria Cross, but his promotion at such an early age that one more lucky stroke will assure for him his ultimate attainment of the highest possible rank. At all events, a young officer who commences his career with the V.C. and lieutenant's rank at the age of 20 has an enviable future in front of him.

The N.C. Daily News publishes a confirmation of the news of Prince Tuan's visit to Peking. Previous to his arrival, Tuan's son, the ex-hereditary Prince, P'u Chun, was to have left Peking for the Shen-Kan provinces to join of course, his parent somewhere in Nianghsia, Kansu province. This fact was so well known in the capital that everybody was expecting P'u Chun to leave Peking for the North-west provinces any day. Much surprise was therefore felt by outsiders not "in the know" when a special edict from the Empress Dowager was issued on the 24th ult., addressed to P'u Chun, telling him that he need not go to the Shen-Kan provinces for the present. To those who were in the secret, however, it was plain enough that as everybody was expecting P'u Chun to leave Peking, much surprise would be felt by the public if he did not start, soon for his destination. His father, ex-Prince Tuan, however, had come in the meantime, and it was not necessary therefore for P'u Chun to go. The edict in question was meant accordingly to throw dust in people's eyes, and P'u Chun will therefore be able to remain and assist his notorious parent.

A RUSSIAN TRAINING SHIP IN HONGKONG.

There arrived yesterday from St. Petersburg and Singapore His Imperial Majesty's training ship *Okean*, the former port having been left on 23rd June and the latter on the 2nd inst. Captain Egorieff is in command. The *Okean* is an 18-knot vessel of 11,000 tons displacement and was launched at Kiel in 1901. In the first instance, the *Okean* is a coal transport. She will carry 4,000 tons of coal and steam 10,000 miles, with 800 tons as her own supply, at reduced speed. She is fitted with Thornycroft, Scholz, Yarrow, Belleville, and Niolasse boilers for instructional purposes.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS SERVICE.

THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

LONDON, 5th September.

According to details received at Salonika, four hundred Bulgarians have been killed in some fighting at Lake Rapsha, between Klesure and Kastoria, and 2,500 troops are reported to have surrounded the remnants of the bands. Fifteen thousand Bulgarian villagers have taken refuge in the mountains.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HARSH TREATMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Kowloon Dock, 7th September.

SIR,—Will you kindly through the medium of your valuable paper, ventilate what I consider the decidedly unchristianlike feeling displayed by our Sanitary authorities. I had the extreme misfortune to lose my only brother through typhoid fever on the 5th inst. at the Government Civil Hospital. After his decease I visited his home and found everything in order. Whilst I was busy with other duties, the Sanitary authorities later in the day visited his home with a view to disinfecting whatever effects he had. I certainly do not in any way protest against that, if these in authority consider it expedient, although in this case the patient was taken to hospital directly the nature of his illness was ascertained. What I wish to call attention to is the manner in which the articles were returned the following morning by two coolies, all soaked in greasy boiler-liquid, and the best wearing apparel (the latter practically new), all bundled up like a heap of damp rags and deposited upon the floor, for those whose feelings are sufficiently injured to go and assert. Now I have read the correspondence regarding the unnecessary waste lavished upon the unfortunate coolies and Chinese generally as a precaution against plague, and whilst I maintain that it is a great injustice even to the humblest creatures, yet I consider that when a case amongst Europeans arises that less waste and a little more feeling might be displayed by Christians toward each other. It would be well if those superintending this department would not towards others as they would like others to act unto them, if they were placed in the bereaved persons' position, and to consider who are not surrounded as at home with those that are dear to us, but surrounded by strangers. Thanking you in anticipation,—Yours, etc.,

W. J. RUSSELL.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LD.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at noon in the Hotel. Mr. W. Ruffitt (chairman) presided and there were also present Messrs. R. C. Wilcox and W. Hutton Potts (directors), A. R. Lowe, F. D. Goddard, Ho Fook, Lo Chung Shin, Chan Chan Nam, J. Y. V. Verdon, R. J. Macgowan, W. Davies, and C. Mooney (secretary).

The SECRETARY having read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen.—As the report and accounts have now been in your hands for some few days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The balance at credit of profit and loss account for the half-year just ended is \$14,193.36 in excess of that at credit on 30th June last year, which may be considered satisfactory. The business of the Hotel has, in most departments, continued to improve, and net profits have been greater, although the cost of maintaining the establishment in as efficient a manner as is possible continues to increase year by year. The directors trust the shareholders will approve of the proposed transfer of the sum of \$20,000 to meet part of the cost of the installation of the electric light. It is thought that many of the fittings connected with this more deteriorate somewhat rapidly, and that it will be better not to treat the whole of the amount payable for the installation as an asset. It will be noticed on reference to the accounts that three Chinese houses on Island Lot No. 89 have been purchased by the Company. These were much needed as quarters for the Chinese servants, there not being anything like sufficient room for them in the hotel-building. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any question that may be asked, to the best of my ability.

There were no questions asked.

The CHAIRMAN accordingly moved the resolution that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. GODDARD seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. HO FOOK moved that Mr. R. C. Wilcox, who retired by rotation from the directorate, be re-elected.

Mr. VERDON seconded and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. MACGOWAN moved that Messrs. H. U. Jeffreys and A. R. Lowe be re-elected auditors.

Mr. CHAN CHAN NAM seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

This was all the business.

The Chairman intimated that dividend warrants would be ready to-day on application.

HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

During the week ended on Saturday last there were notified in Hongkong one case of plague and two non-fatal cases of enteric fever (European). Yesterday one more plague case was reported as having occurred during the 48 hours ended at noon, a dead Chinese being found in First Street.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 7th September.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISS (PRESIDE JUDGE).

DISPUTE ABOUT CHINESE SOCIETY FUNDS.

A case was called in which Pang Si Yu (acting on behalf of himself and all the other members of the Nam Hing Tong) sought to recover from Pang Shin Hon, a sum of \$3,015.40 said to belong to the funds of the Nam Hing Tong, a charitable society in the Fan Ling village, New Territory. Mr. T. Morgan Phillips, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, solicitor), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. H. K. Holmes, solicitor), was for the defendant.

Plaintiff in his statement of claim stated—(1) The plaintiff is a member of and in May, 1901, was appointed the secretary of the Nam Hing Tong. (2) The Nam Hing Tong is a Chinese charitable society established about the year 1850 by certain inhabitants of the Fan Ling village situated in the Colony of Hongkong. (3) In the year 1887 the defendant was appointed the secretary of the said society. (4) The duties of the secretary of the said society are among others to receive the moneys of the society, to make necessary payments and to keep its accounts. (5) In the year 1898 the defendant ceased to hold the office of secretary and at that time held moneys belonging to the Society to the amount of \$3,015.40, which amount he still withholds from the society, and although frequent demands have been made to him to hand the said amount over he has neglected to do so. (6) The plaintiff claims the said amount of \$3,015.40 as money received by the defendant for the use of the members of the said Nam Hing Tong. (7) The plaintiff also seeks to recover interest on the said amount from the 7th of March, 1896, till payment or judgment.

In his statement of defence the defendant admit paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of the statement of claim, but says that the plaintiff was appointed secretary of the Nam Hing Tong for one year only. (2) The defendant was not in the year 1887 or at any time appointed secretary of the Nam Hing Tong. (3) The defendant has not at any time had any moneys belonging to the Nam Hing Tong in his possession.

In his reply the plaintiff joined issue with the defendant upon his defence.

Mr. Morgan Phillips in opening the case said that upon the pleadings the issue seemed to be whether in 1887 or at any time the defendant was secretary of this society and, if he was such secretary, had he the moneys of the society in his possession which he did not hand over. The Nam Hing Tong Society was established about the year 1852 by three inhabitants of the Fan Ling village, named Pang, and all clansmen. Their descendants had become members and carried on this society until the present day. It was an ordinary benevolent and charitable society, the funds of which were used for the purposes of education, loans and charitable purposes, such as the distribution of pork about the Chinese New Year and so forth. A secretary of the society was appointed, and in the early days, he believed, the secretary was supposed to not for about ten years if he was an able man and carried on the business of the society properly. In 1876 one Pang On Yo became secretary and acted in that capacity until the year of his death, 1887. Pang On Yo had the misfortune to be blind and so of course he carried on the business under very great difficulty, but his relative, his nephew, counsel thought—the defendant Pang Shin Hon, noted for his blind relative and really did the duties of the secretaryship during that time. After Pang On Yo died, at the annual meeting of the members of the society in 1888 the defendant was appointed secretary in his place and he acted as secretary from that time, till 1899. The books of the society during all that time were kept in the handwriting of the defendant. Each year at the annual meeting a balance was arrived at. Evidence would be given to show that from 1888 till 1896 there was a balance each year in favour of the Society, and the defendant was asked at the annual meetings to invest these balances for the society in land and he said from time to time that he would do so and, when he saw a suitable plot of land he would invest the balance in that way. In 1896 at the annual meeting it was shown that there was a balance in favour of the society of about the amount claimed—1,900 taels, so many mace and candarins and 381,000 cash. Defendant was asked if he had invested this money and he said no, and said moreover that he had no money; it was gone; he had used it all and there was no money to invest in land. Then the defendant's brother Pang Wing Kwok was temporarily appointed secretary, he being supposed to be a man who might be able to get this money from his brother. He was instructed accordingly, but did not do so, and his selection indeed must have been a very unfortunate one, because subsequently he was brought before the Court on a claim for \$800 belonging to the Nam Hing Tong, and he admitted his liability and served 12 months in Victoria Gaol. Then in May, 1901, plaintiff was appointed secretary and was instructed to get this money from the defendant, who also held several title-deeds for land belonging to the society which they had had very great difficulty in getting from him.

Evidence was then taken, and the Court afterwards adjourned.

CROWN LAND SALE.

At the Public Works Department yesterday, Mr. L. C. Rees, Principal Land Surveyor, put up for auction Shauiwan Crown Lot No. 399, comprising 3,000 square feet at an upset price of \$900. There was only one bid, that of Mr. Ip Lam Sau, to whom the property was knocked down at an advance of \$20 on the upset. There is a Crown rent of \$20.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE FORTHCOMING AQUATIC SPORTS.

The season of athletic exercise having once more come round, there are numerous signs everywhere of the season's invigorating influence. Cricket is nearly in full swing and in a few days the swimming fraternity in the Colony will also be hard at work for the next annual meeting of the V.R.C. Already some of the more enthusiastic swimmers have started on their muscle-forming operations, and within the next few days their numbers should be largely augmented, both by old stagers and fresh blood. In the meantime, however, timely arrangements for the forthcoming meeting, arranged for the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th inst., are being carefully made by the Committee; and Saturday, the 19th inst., will be observed as Off-day for all non-winners at this meeting. The P. & O. Co. will again kindly lend one of their large lighters for the accommodation of spectators. The sport this year will in all probability be as genuine and as much enjoyed as ever. As regards the races, themselves, there will be two new items added to the programme, viz., 100 Yards' Championship of the Club and Diving for Plates; there will also be a race on each day for boys from 9 to 14 years of age. With regard to the Half-mile Championship of the Colony (Cup presented by Mr. W. B. Dixon), which will probably attract more notice from the public than any other event, most likely the following competitors will enter: C. Cooke, R. Marti, J. Wicheil, N. H. Alves, F. D. Barros, and A. Cameron.

The Chairman (Mr. Arthur Chapman) has generously offered to give a handsome Cup for the winner of most points in non-handicap events; Commodore C. G. Robinson, R.N., will present the 100 Yards' Championship of the Club; and His Excellency the Governor the 200 Yards' Championship of the Colony. The Club is to be congratulated on getting such handsome prizes from noted sportsmen of Hongkong.

At these sports, which are annually looked forward to with much pleasurable anticipation by the community of the Colony, a beautifully decorated grand stand will be erected for the convenience of the ladies, with every comfort, and the Committee cordially invite them all to attend on Thursday the 17th and Saturday the 19th inst. Mrs. Robinson, wife of Commodore Robinson, has again kindly consented to present the prizes to the successful competitors on Saturday, the 19th inst. The prizes will comprise a number of magnificent silver cups, etc., presented by the community of Hongkong.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel W. S. Birdwood and officers of the 10th Bombay Infantry, the band will perform a selection of music during the afternoon. Everything at present looks as rosy as possible for the evening meeting. A score of crack swimmers have already intimated their intention of competing; and within the next few days we will be sure to see the list of competitors materially increased. Owing to hard work on the part of the Committee and especially of Mr. Frank White, the indefatigable Hon. Secretary, all the arrangements are well forward, and the sports promise to be the most successful yet held under the auspices of the V.R.C.

The following are the events:—

PROGRAMME.

- FIRST DAY.
1. Half-mile Championship of the Colony.
 2. Veterans' Race, Two Lengths (Handicap), over 35 years of age.
 3. Swim under water.
 4. Four Lengths (Handicap), Army, Navy and Police (non-members).
 5. Two Lengths (Handicap), 1st and 2nd in each heat to swim in the final.
 6. Boys' Race, Two Lengths (Handicap), 10 to 14 years of age.
 7. Team Race.
- SECOND DAY.
8. Championship of the Colony (200 yards).
 9. Diving for Plates.
 10. Hardie Race Two Lengths (Handicap).
 11. Four Lengths (Handicap), 1st and 2nd in each heat to swim in the final.
 12. High Dive.
 13. Boys' Race (9 to 14 years of age), 2 Lengths (Handicap).
 14. Plunging.

THIRD DAY.

15. Running Heider from Spring Board.
16. Boys' Race, 0 to 14 (Handicap) Two Lengths.
17. Championship of the Club (100 yards).
18. Ladies' Nomination. Fancy Costume.
19. Water Pile (in Costume).

FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE ENQUIRY.

His Worship Mr. T. Sercombe Smith yesterday gave his finding on the enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Man Chan, in connection with the collapse of a house in Mui Kwai Lane on the 19th ult., as follows:— "The death of Man Chan was caused by suffocation as the result of being buried under the wall and floor of No. 1, Mui Kwai Lane, which fell on 19th August, 1903."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. steamer *Simla* left Singapore for this port on the 6th inst., at 8 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 11th inst., at about 6 a.m.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Bayern* left Kobe, via Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 6th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 15th inst.

The C.N. steamer *Taiwan*, from Australian ports via Manila, left Sydney on the 5th inst., and is expected here on the 29th inst.

The C.E.R. steamer *Athenian* arrived at Vancouver on the 6th inst., at 3.30 p.m.

The O.S.S. steamer *Machao* left Victoria on the 2nd inst. for Japan and Hongkong.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, 7th September.

Before Mr. T. SHERBOURNE SMITH
(Police Magistrate).

STABBING BY A BOY.

During Saturday and Sunday, which were festival days with the Chinese, it was a common sight to see a crowd of half-naked boys scrambling for coins which were being thrown on the street by people on the house verandahs. Over the possession of a coin so thrown two boys had a squabble and one stabbed the other in the body with a pen-knife, inflicting an injury that necessitated treatment at the hospital. The boy who used the knife made off with all speed and when the police arrived on the scene there was absolutely no trace of him to be found. Inspector Gould, Sergeant (27) Sullivan, and Sergeant (27) Murrison, as well as some Chinese detectives, instituted a hunt and as the result of searching enquiries they found out the boy's name and age (15), and got hold of his father. The father, however, denied that he had a son aged 15 and would lead the police no assistance. The police had meanwhile kept hold of two lads who had witnessed the stabbing. They took the lads with them to the Canton wharf and there they recognised the guilty boy as he was stepping on board the Canton steamer to get away. He was taken to the hospital and identified by the injured boy. The Magistrate reminded him for a week.

In the course of his search for the boy in the above case Sergeant O'Sullivan discovered that the father was a bearer in a chair of a certain number. He looked about till he found the chair and then hired it up the Central Police Station, where the further discovery was made that the father was an unlicensed chair-bearer. For this offence he was duly brought before the Magistrate and punished.

A BOY PICKPOCKET.

On Saturday afternoon a Chinese boy of about 15 years of age attempted to pick a coffee's pocket in Bonham Street and was caught in the act.

His Worship sentenced him to one month's imprisonment and to receive 12 strokes with the birch.

Quite recently the same youth got 13 strokes and 24 hours' detention for a similar offence.

Before Mr. J. H. KEMP (Acting
Police Magistrate).

Inspector Hanson, Chief of the Detective Staff, charged a Chinaman with importing and issuing counterfeit silver coins. On Sunday afternoon Mr. Hanson had it reported to him by an informant that the latter had just been offered a "deal" in bad money by a man newly down from Canton, so the informant was handed \$4 in marked money, and told to purchase some of the spurious coin. This man then went along the street with a Chinese detective some distance behind and Mr. Hanson bringing up the rear. The "deal" was transacted all right, the bad money was exchanged for good, and just as the parties were about to separate, the Chinese detective caught hold of both men. When the Chief Inspector came up he found the bad money in the hand of his informant and his marked dollars in the hand of the other man. When searched at the Police Station, the counterfeit-coiner was found six more bad coins. All the bad money was in 10-cent pieces, some of them of the Hongkong design and others Chinese.

Under the Coinage Ordinance it is an offence to import into the Colony bad money, whether bearing the Queen's head or the Chinese Dragon, and as there was importing and uttering in both cases the culprit was liable to be charged under four counts.

The Magistrate dealt with three of these, but not with the fourth, which is an indictable offence, namely, selling at a rate lower than face value. He imposed the following sentence:—For putting off Queen's head coins, four months; for bringing bad Kwangtung money into the Colony, six months; and for putting it off, two months—in all one year.

THE DISAPPEARING TRICK.

Burton Peniston, alias Banister, late of an American company here, has come to light in Singapore. As a great many people in Hongkong have cause to remember this gentleman, news of his whereabouts may be interesting. It appears after his mysterious disappearance from this Colony he turned up in Singapore at a private hotel and engaged two rooms at \$200 per month, representing himself to be a dealer in precious stones, and after giving various pious, waggish tales, etc., which he paid for with the usual chits presumably, finding things getting warm, and having knowledge of a large sum of money being temporarily deposited underneath the pillow of the landlord's bed, he is alleged to have paid a visit to that gentleman's chamber about 2 a.m., but the landlord, not being such a sound sleeper as was anticipated, awoke, and on the visitor being questioned, he with the utmost sangfroid replied that he was looking for a soda-water. The cleverest bit of work he did was to telephone from another part of the town to his hotel, to himself, in a disguised tone of voice, to the effect that he was to take a large packet of opals to Johore at his earliest opportunity, which message taken by the landlord led him to believe that the man was genuine. However, one morning B.P. had mysteriously disappeared and information being given to the police he was arrested on a steamer in Port Dickson, but while awaiting a return steamer he escaped from his captors, fifteen miles into the jungle where after considerable search, and through the information of a native, he was discovered without a cent in his pocket, and with a revolver, but no ammunition. He was brought back to Singapore and is now in custody awaiting trial.

JAPAN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Tokyo, 29th August.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

More than a month ago, the Japanese Government decided on addressing itself direct to St. Petersburg with regard to the Manchurian question, and though its enquiries were couched in the politest of diplomatic phrases, nevertheless one of the most serious steps ever taken by the Mikado's Government was taken then and there. The St. Petersburg Government refrained from returning any answer to the communication until the return of General Kuropatkin to the Russian capital, and the answer it then returned was as colourless as possible. I believe it requested time to reflect on the exceedingly grave questions Japan's honourable communication had raised. Negotiations are going on, however; but how they will end is a question which it is not easy to answer. The Japanese are fully convinced that in opening these negotiations they have taken a step which a nation does not often take in a century. The seriousness with which they regard that step may be seen from the tone of a carefully worded and evidently inspired article that recently appeared in the *Nichi Nichi*. The article naturally begins on an optimistic note. The writer of it has no doubt that the object top in view by the two Governments in the present negotiations is to find out some peaceful arrangement by which their respective interests may be satisfactorily protected. Although the possibility of the negotiations ending in a rupture ought not to be lost sight of, the *Nichi Nichi* fails to see how such a contingency should result, unless Russia is bent on a policy of mischief for Japan's claims with regard to Corea and Manchuria are not of such a nature that Russia will find it impossible to accept them. The Japanese, continues the *Nichi Nichi*, are not pleased with Russia's railway undertakings in Manchuria and the loss of Port Arthur and Dalny. However, these things are now accomplished facts, and it is now late to protest against Russia's doings in these respects. On the other hand Russia cannot, says the *Nichi Nichi* (as translated by the *Japan Times*), ignore Japan's very important commercial and industrial relations with Manchuria and the increasing immigration of Japanese thither. Neither can Russia be blind to the fact that her encroachment on Corea, while it will be of little benefit to herself, will hardly be endured by Japan. "Should Russia," says the *Nichi Nichi*, "fail to take due cognisance of these patent facts and act in such a manner as to injure our existing rights and obstruct our path of progress, she must be prepared to be held responsible for consequences of the gravest character." The *Nichi Nichi* then goes on to rebuke the irresponsible effusions of the extreme war party on both sides, and calls upon its countrymen to be determined and yet dignified now that the question of peace or war is to be decided by the issue of the present negotiations. It concludes as follows:—"The principle of the maintenance of China's independence and integrity is operative, and intelligible only under the present state of affairs. It loses all its force the moment the Chinese Government voluntarily surrenders its sovereign rights or alienates any portion of territory. Supposing that unfortunately war breaks out between Japan and Russia, and further supposing that China was so unwise as to cast its lot with Russia, the consequences would be that England would, in compliance with the stipulations of her alliance with us, have to join in the fight on our side. In that event, there would take place a fundamental change in the condition of things in the Far East and in the attitude of the different Powers, and how would it under the supposed circumstances be practicable to talk of China's independence and integrity? It is idle to speak, as some people speak, as though the principle in question would be operative after our supposed war with Russia or to discuss the advisability or otherwise of Japan's taking possession of Manchuria. When the *status quo* in the Far East is once disturbed by the resulting change in the attitude of the various Powers, there is no telling what may not happen. Who can tell that in that case the partition of China might not be found to be unavoidable whether Japan liked it or not? Or who can tell either that it may not become our bounden duty to stand up for the preservation of China's independence? This is why Japan and the other Powers are so reluctant to disturb the existing state of things. Of late some people seem to be perturbed by the news that the Chinese Government has shown an inclination to rely on Russian friendship and that a secret agreement seems to have been concluded between the two countries. There is, however, no cause for uneasiness, for now that we are trying to settle the matter directly with Russia, it does not matter in the least even if China had concluded a hundred secret treaties. Moreover, in the event of a rupture between Japan and Russia, China's joining the latter country would be simply suicidal. The result of the war would be to place the Chinese Eastern Railway and all the various undertakings at Port Arthur and Dalny at the disposal of Japan and other Powers. Under these circumstances we are convinced that it is not Japan that is afraid of war, but rather Russia and China."

"It is scarcely necessary to add," says the *Japan Times* in commenting on this remarkable article, "that we are now confronted with a situation fraught with possibilities of the most momentous description. We refrain from making any attempt at predicting the future course of events; it would be foolish to make such attempts. All that we can say is that, whatever be the issue, the people are ready to support the Government so long as the Government remains true to their well-expressed aspirations."

At present therefore the settlement of the Manchurian question has been taken out of the hands of the unreliable statesmen at Peking and, as the *Nichi Nichi* says, no number of secret treaties concluded between China and Russia need cause Japan the slightest apprehension. In fact full details of a secret convention forwarded some time ago by the Peking correspondent of the *Kokumishi*, but, for the reason I have just given, they excited little attention. Details of the progress of the negotiations at St. Petersburg are of course shrouded in the completest gloom, but I should not be surprised if the world learned some fine morning soon that Japan and Russia had signed an agreement on the basis of Japan being allowed a free hand in Corea and free access to the Manchurian markets in return for her acquiescence in the *status quo* in Manchuria.

One is inclined to ask what will become of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in case this Russo-Japanese arrangement is concluded. Well, it must sorrowfully be admitted that the Anglo-Japanese alliance has for all practical purposes ceased to exist. The Japanese speak of this default arrangement with the respect previously accorded to the dead, but in spite of their native politeness and their exaggerated sense of courtesy, they do not go the length of closing their eyes to facts.

The death of Lord Salisbury naturally leads them to think and write about the alliance and though they seem to be really very grateful to Lord Salisbury for being the first Premier of an European State to conclude an alliance with Japan on a basis of equality, their view of the alliance is such as I have represented. In their eyes, the Anglo-Japanese alliance is almost as the Anglo-German Convention that preceded it. "We mourn," says the *Japan Times*, speaking of Lord Salisbury's death, "we mourn the loss of a statesman under whose administration was concluded the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which, whatever its practical value may be, nevertheless marks the opening of a new and brilliant chapter in the political history of Japan."

"Whatever its practical value may be," the *Japan Times* expressed in this phrase is entertained to-day by many Japanese.

LORD CRANBORN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

If we were to follow the illustrious precedent set in the case of Cook Robin and seek to ascertain who killed the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, we might find that Lord Cranborne has as good a title to say, "Fas Est" as anybody.

His first attack on it was when he somewhat superciliously rebuked in the House of Commons that England gratefully acknowledges, does not seek them, or needs to that effect. With the abolition of their Old Simerai the Japanese did not seem to mind in the least under this home thrust, but nevertheless they felt it.

Lord Cranborne's next blow at the alliance, was his statement made in July last, also in the House of Commons, to the effect that Great Britain recognises the exceptional position occupied by Russia in Manchuria. The Japanese were almost at fever heat before that chilly remark reached their ears, and needless to say, it chilled them. They felt that England had done something very like calmly and phlegmatically throwing them over in the face of the whole world simply because they threatened to commit a breach of the peace if Russia did not at once leave Manchuria; and their suspicions seemed to them to be confirmed by what they recollected about the fervour of the Anglo-French entente, by the report that the Tsar intended to visit England, and most of all by a recent visit of Sir Claude Macdonald to the Japanese Foreign Office with the soothing intelligence that his Government counselled moderation. I do not swear to the accuracy of this story, but I am inclined to believe that the British line of policy at present is to prevent war, and with that end in view, to induce Japan to take all she can get by diplomatic wrangling.

To show the mournful state of doubt into which the Japanese papers have fallen about England's attitude towards the Manchurian question, I may mention that the *Jiji*, one of the best papers, if not the best paper, in this country, thinks that an agreement is about to be concluded between England and Russia, the former making to the latter some concession as to the exact nature of which there is (says the *Jiji*) yet no clue. Naturally the *Jiji* is very anxious to know what the concession may be, and is much disquieted lest it take a form unpalatable to Japan.

To the average Briton, however, it will be clear that the mere fact that Great Britain is blamed by both sides is proof positive that she is discharging the important but dangerous role of peace-maker with great success. The Japanese must not forget in their warlike exultation—and to do them justice it is only a small percentage of them that are suffering from warlike exultation—that though England will go a long way in order to prevent a war, she will never stand by and see Japan attacked by more than one Power. So much for the Manchurian question.

YONG-AMPHO.

As for the question of Yong-ampho, the Russians seem to be purposely delaying a final arrangement in order that they can withdraw gracefully in the event of an agreement with Japan being soon signed. Instead of closing the negotiations with a snap, they delayed and are now reopening negotiations while all the time the Japanese Minister is sending in small ear-loads of "strong notes" per day and forwarding them up by frantic solicitations for an audience at most unreasonable times. I do

not think Mr. Hayashi would be quite so strenuous if he knew that the Russians attach no great importance to Yong-ampho unless as a lever for obtaining something more desirable and that his "strong notes" are all so much waste paper, since the Yong-ampho question will be settled at St. Petersburg, not at Seoul.

However that may be, both sides are at present showing their teeth. The Japanese are now conducting military manoeuvres off Fukuoka and will soon conduct two sets of military manoeuvres almost simultaneously—an unprecedented occurrence in Japan. The usual "grand manoeuvres," as they are called, will take place at Himeji on or nearly on the Inland Sea and, besides, a big experiment, it cannot exactly be called manoeuvres, will come off in Hokkaido, the idea being to see how many troops can be brought by train (five trains per day will run) at short notice from the interior of Hokkaido to Maroma and Otaru.

Meanwhile the Russians have come down very heavily on the Japanese fishermen. On August the 1st one or several Russian warships captured 17 Japanese fishing boats and 273 men off the coast of Kamtschatka. The men and ship were brought at once to Vladivostok, where 150 of the fishermen were sent back to Japan at the expense of the Russian Government and the rest detained. The fishermen had provided themselves with all the necessary permits but had done so in the name of Russian men of straw, of whom they had no less than 17 or 18 aboard their little fleet. Towards the end of August 19 more vessels and 400 men were captured. Whether the Russian authorities in the Far East want to force the Japanese into war or into peace by these acts it is impossible to say. Technically, the Russians are perhaps right. At all events it is improbable that the captures so far made will constitute another knot in the already tangled diplomatic situation.

THE REDUCTION OF TELEGRAMS.

The *Shanghai Mercury* having complained of the pirating of special telegrams by the minor Shanghai papers, one of the culprits, the *Shanghai Times*, writes a violently abusive editorial. We should not have paid any attention to the latter but for the fact that in the article there occurs this statement:—"I have followed in the *Mercury* of the 2nd inst." "a whole column of pirated 'Foreign Telegrams' whose last owner (himself a receiver of stolen property of this kind) may be traced by the incriminating initials D. P. meaning *Daily Press* (Hongkong)." The telegrams in question appeared in our issue of the 28th ult. under the heading of "Late Telegrams. Via Ceylon." It is perfectly well understood, south of Shanghai at least, that these are the extra Reuters' telegrams which the Bombay agent of Reuters does not send to the Far East post, occasionally, a few items of Indian news wired to Colombo. There is no pretence of originality in our Late Telegrams column, and were the telegrams the exclusive service of any paper we should append that paper's name, as in the case of telegrams from the *N. C. Daily News* and *Ostasiatische Lloyd*.

When therefore the editor of the *Shanghai Times* speaks of our Late Telegrams as stolen property, he is guilty of what is politely called a "falsification of veracity." That he is a master of abuse he has often shown before. That he is a good judge of theft, we cannot admit, for judgment and practice are not synonymous.

THE YONG-AMPHO LEASE.

The *Mainichi* publishes a telegram from its Seoul correspondent, dated the 28th ult., which states that M. Pavloff, Russian Minister to Seoul, accompanied by Mr. Ginsburg, called at the Foreign Department on the previous afternoon and urged the Vice-Minister to sign the new Yong-ampho (Yong-ampho) lease. He remained at the Foreign Office six hours. Ye Do-sun, Korean Foreign Minister, promised to call on M. Pavloff at 10 o'clock the same morning. It was noticed that on his way thither he called at the British and U.S. Legations. He was taken ill after leaving these Legations and found it impossible to proceed to the Russian Legation. On returning, he sent word to the Russian Minister saying that he was unable to see him. The Russian Minister arrived at the Foreign Department in a great hurry and saw Ye Jan-ke, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, as stated above. The Foreign Minister was sent for several times; but he did not put in an appearance. The Russian Minister made free use of high words, but was unable to carry his point. The Korean officials are indignant with the Russian Minister for his ungentlemanly and high-handed behaviour, goes on the *Mainichi* correspondent, and regard his movements as an insult to the Korean officials. Ye Do-sun is believed to have decided to resign because he sees that if he remains in office he will be compelled by the Court to affix the official seal to the lease.

The latest despatch from Yong-ampho to Seoul states that the Russians are pushing on with their works, there. There are seventy Russians and 1,300 Chinese employed constructing houses. Horses and bullocks are allowed to graze on the cultivated ground in the neighbourhood. The Russians have a police force there, and any Koreans who disobey Russian orders are punished.

One U.S. warship arrived at Tatsungko recently and several officers went over to Yong-ampho to have a look round. They left the place after a short stay.

Phyllis: "Harry is the most conceited man I ever met."

Maud: "What makes you think so?"

Phyllis: "Why, he first asserts that I am the most adorable woman in the world, the most beautiful, intellectual, and in every respect a paragon, and then he wants me to marry him."

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LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA JAPAN AND SHANGHAI.]

THE FAR EAST.

London, 25th August.

The *Times* correspondent states that Russia is convinced that Japanese territorial expansion is not to be permitted in Corea, and it is imperative that any movement in this direction shall be checked at all cost.

London, 27th August.

The St. Petersburg *Vedomosti* declares that there is a danger of a Japanese invasion of Russian territory, and demands immediate action.

Berlin, 31st August.

The statement made by the London *Times* that negotiations are proceeding between Russia and Japan looking to an understanding regarding Corea and Manchuria is here considered to be correct, and is regarded sympathetically.—O. Lloyd.

THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

London, 24th August.

The revolutionary forces have captured the seat of Vasiliko and dynamited the Government buildings. They annihilated a Turkish force that was encamped at Malotirovo. Bulgaria meanwhile remains tranquil.

London, 25th August.

Adrianople has been the scene of a massacre of Bulgarians. It is reported that the Christian population is panic-stricken. Further attacks have been made on Bulgarian villages in the vicinity.

London, 27th August.

The through express train from Bulu-Pesth to Constantinople has been dynamited at Kuleli-Burgas station near Adrianople. Every carriage was smashed. Seven passengers were killed. The bombs were carried by some of the passengers who belonged to the revolutionist party.

London, 2nd September.

The Turkish official estimates are that 1,500 Bulgarians were killed in the recent fighting at Smilevo, Noveska, and Klisura.—N. C. D. N.

Berlin, 31st August.

King Edward has arrived in Vienna, on a visit to the Emperor Francis-Joseph. They have had a consultation concerning the position in the Balkan states, considering it with a view to maintaining the *status quo*. The next step will probably be an admonition to Bulgaria from all the Powers not to interfere, but to endeavour to maintain the peace.—O. Lloyd.

M. WITTE.

Berlin, 31st August.

The appointment of M. Witte as President of the Cabinet is regarded here as a step to some higher post still, probably to that of Chancellor. It is anticipated that M. Witte will be inclined to make concessions in negotiating new Commercial Treaties, with which task he has been entrusted. M. Witte's successor as Minister of Finance, M. Plekso, is regarded as an outspoken friend of a policy friendly to Germany.—O. Lloyd.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

Berlin, 31st August.

H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia has been appointed and will assume the command of the naval station of the Baltic in the autumn, Admiral von Koester to be chief of the first and Vice-Admiral Fritze to be chief of the second squadron.—O. Lloyd.

DISSOLUTION OF CAPE PARLIAMENT.

London, 1st September.

The Cape Government has decided to dissolve Parliament. This entails the issue of Governor's warrants to meet the expenditure until Parliament reassembles.—N. C. D. N.

TREASON IN LONDON.

London, 1st September.

Reuters' correspondent at Aden says that most of the rifle ammunition smuggled into Somali-land comes from France and England. A London firm is implicated; it is found to have shipped three million rounds of Lee-Metford ammunition since operations began.—N. C. D. N.

NEW BRITAIN.

Berlin, 1st September.

The Norddeutscher-Lloyd is about to build a harbour with piers in the Blanco Bay on the North-East end of Neu-Pommern (New Britain).—O. Lloyd.

SULTAN'S ANNIVERSARY.

Berlin, 2nd September.

The celebration of the anniversary of Sultan Abdul Hamid's accession to the throne passed in absolute quietness in Constantinople.—O. Lloyd.

CENTRAL AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Berlin, 2nd September.

There is a revolution at the Lithuan of Panama.—O. Lloyd.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—The barometer has fallen over SW. Japan, the Loochoos and the coast of China. A shallow depression seems to be passing from the E. coast of China into the Yellow Sea. Pressure remains high to the NE. of Japan and in defect over the NW. part of the China Sea.

Gradients continue slight for E. and SE. winds in the Formosa Channel and N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate SE. and E. winds; showery.

THE ATLANTIC SHIPPING AGREEMENTS.

"What induced Mr. Morgan to accede completely to the demands of the British Government?" asks the *New York Evening Post*, and it can find no complete answer to its own question. It is, however, suggested that the Ocean Trust was open to legal proceedings, and that if its ships were entitled neither to American nor to British registry "the Belgian flag or a piratical status" would have been an awkward alternative. "That these substantial concessions coincide with the withdrawal of subsidies to the Trust lines and liberal subventions to the Cunard Company is thought curious. Both together dispose finally of the notion that the North Atlantic is to be Americanised. The *Post* concludes:—"If the surrender is calculated to give those simple-minded Americans who divined a patriotic intention in Mr. Morgan's scheme, it may mollify somewhat the ruffled British investor, whose goodwill is worth something even at this late hour."

Not less inflexible is the view of the *New York Times*, which has maintained and now reasserts that "the underlying purpose of the Ocean Trust is as unimpeachable as its outlook was hazy." The managers, who have kept the public ignorant, have only themselves to blame if the public now concludes that "their plans have miscarried and that the net results of the merger are very different from those which were anticipated." Then "it looks as if the British Government, having got the merger in just the position it wanted, had elected to favour the Cunard Company to an extent which would render profitable competition with it in the carrying trade of the North Atlantic impossible."

Suggesting that the subsidy to the Cunard may not be permanent, the *New York Times* wonders whether it was granted for a specific purpose—namely, the defeat of the merger plans. If so, "the British Government may consider itself justified. Its purpose is completely successful." As a measure of national policy the bounty bestowed is defensible "only when viewed as part of the naval policy of the nation." In any case this journal, whose Americanism is beyond cavil, deprecates any attempt on the part of the American Government to retaliate, adding:—"Of that, fortunately, there is little danger. In the present temper of the American people toward combinations we may say that there is no danger at all."



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153, Wanchai Road.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. 1153

TO LET.

26, WYNDHAM STREET. Six-
Roomed House.
Apply to—
C. F. DE CARVALHO,
14, Arbuthnot Road.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. 2454

TO LET.

NO. 12, CASTLE ROAD.
Nos. 15, 17, 19 and 21, BEYMOUR ROAD.
GODOWN, No. 326, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. 2159

TO LET AT THE PEAK.

"S" BUNGALOW EAST."
Apply to—
N. MUMFORD,
1, Prince's Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. 2471

TO LET.

COMMODOUS New Buildings in
SEYMOUR ROAD, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7.
Suitable for European Families. Terms
Moderate.
Apply to—
WING CHEONG,
35, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1903. 2295

TO LET.

NO. 2 "MAGDALEN TERRACE,"
MAGAZINE GAP.
Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. 73

TO LET.

NO. 13, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1903. 2337

TO LET.

NO. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.
No. 24, CAINE ROAD.
And others to suit various requirements.
S. A. SEPI,
Land and Estate Broker.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1903. 1395

TO LET.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
MRS. GILLANDERS,
"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. 915

TO LET.

"TANG YUEN."
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
SUMMER RATES. European Super-
vision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation.
Apply to—
MANAGERESS,
Macdonnell Road
or
FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. 681

TO LET.

M. MATTHEY.
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Entrance by Zetland Street).
Opposite Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Bookellers.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. 1187

TO LET.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
ROOMS, with Board.
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

STREAMS IN LIQUID AND ETHER—SOURCE OF
THE DIAMOND—BEAUTIFUL BUBBLES—A
NEW PARASITE—ELECTRIC SPEED-IN-
DUCTION—AERONAUTICAL PROGRESS—
Z-BRA DOMESTICATION—DIVING OF WHALES
—NOISE ABATING.

Mapping the magnetic fields of force by
sprinkling iron filings over a sheet of paper
resting on a magnet is a familiar experiment.
In studying the diffusion of liquids, M.
Stoppani Leduc has made photographs of the
phenomena, and the pictures reveal fields of
force so strikingly like those of the magnet
as to suggest that the manifestations must be
related. A drop of aqueous solution in distilled
water radiates molecules in many directions,
this being a positive pole of diffusion. A
drop of water in an aqueous solution, on the
contrary, gives a negative pole of diffusion,
and bipolar fields of force, of the same or
opposite names, may be produced with two
drops of water or solution about an inch apart.
When similar poles of diffusion produce
spheres that meet, they form polyhedra, giving
a kind of artificial cell.

The finding in a meteorite of the only known
perfect diamond is held by E. M. Souville as
evidence in his theory that all diamonds are of
meteoric origin. The carbon must first have
been intensely heated in the absence of oxygen,
and it must then have been submitted to great
pressure through the sudden external cooling
of the matrix rock. The necessary conditions
cannot have existed on the earth.

Some beautiful experiments in the production
of mercury bubbles have been described by
Henry H. Dixon, of Dublin. The mercury is
covered by water to the depth of about three-
fourths of an inch, and the bubbles are
produced by boiling the water or by forcing
a current of air or water under the mercury
through a small tube. The bubbles rise to the
top of the water, linger a moment, then slowly
sink or are whirled around the vessel.

A French milking machine consists of a
conical brass receptacle, with sucker-terminated
rubber tubes, and an electric motor for imitat-
ing the suction of the calf.

Not least among the terrors of war is the
spread of disease to new places. The new
parasitic worm discovered by Prof. J. D.
Whittles, an English dental instructor, seems
to have been brought to England by soldiers
returning from South Africa, and to have been
distributed to cows through forage plants from
a sewage farm, the milk from these cows
carrying infection to human victims. The
parasite, which has been named *Elanthis*
Whittleri, was first detected in a young woman
dental patient who had acquired her malady
through fondling and kissing a pet dog. Since
then it has been found in the blood of many
persons, its presence being indicated by trouble-
some itching of the skin of the upper and lower
extremities and the throat.

A novel German speed-indicator for machine
tools is simply a small electric generator and a
voltmeter, the generator being driven by the
shaft whose speed is to be measured. The
voltage varies with the speed of the driving
machines, and the dial of the voltmeter can be
marked off in revolutions per minute. Not
least among the advantages is the fact that the
indicators may be placed at a distance or in any
position most convenient to the managers.

Some important improvements by Mr. Fox,
of the British Aeronautical Society, are
claimed to enable an aeronaut to ascend and
descend many times with the same gas, and to
propel his balloon in every direction at greater
speed than hitherto. The balloon is inflated
with condensed gas, which can be heated or
again condensed as local atmospheric conditions
may make necessary. The propellers are novel,
and by a combined action of gearing and
shafts can be made to give a thrust in any
direction.

Both German and British experiments on
the domestication and training of the zebra are
being made in East Africa. Among the
probable advantages of this animal are its
resistance to the deadly tsetse fly, thirty zebras
intended for export to Germany having been
taken safely across an infested tract of country
that is most disastrous to horses.

Whales are credited by naturalists and
whalers with diving to great depths, even to a
thousand yards, but Dr. Racovitz, a Belgian
writer, shows reasons for believing that they
never go below a hundred yards. They dive to
obtain food, which they could not well do in the
darkness of great depths. A pressure of three
atmospheres is the greatest human life can
endure, and while we may assume that whales
can stand three times this pressure, or nine
atmospheres, it is hardly conceivable that they
can resist ten times the latter. It seems scarcely
possible, moreover, that, with a body only
slightly heavier than the water at ordinary
pressure, a whale could exert sufficient muscular
force to propel that body to a depth of a
thousand yards.

Much complaint is made on account of the
noise of the Berlin elevated electric railway,
which was opened last year. The first attempt
to lessen the sound consisted in placing three
layers of felt between the rails and the wooden
cross-ties, but this, while giving improvement,
did not do away with the noise.

CLAMPS, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
MORBUS.
diarrhoea, and, indeed, all bowel complaints
quickly relieved by Perry Davis' Painkiller, a
safe, sure and speedy cure, for all the troubles
named. Every reputable druggist keeps a
supply. Each bottle has full directions. Avoid
substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller," Perry
Davis'. 298-18

was insufficient. Another partially successful
remedy was the substitution of sand-filled
hollow girders for the wooden sleepers. The
rails were then laid on lead-cushioned sleepers,
without cross-ties, the sleepers running length-
wise; and finally the car-wheels have been
lined with wood. Tests are still in progress
the ideal remedy being yet unknown.

Discarding gargles, Dr. Borgmann conveys
drugs through the medium of the saliva. The
flow of saliva is promoted by chewing tablets,
which are specially medicated or adapted for
throat affections, dyspepsia, obesity, and edema.
The alkaline saliva is particularly beneficial in
acid dyspepsia.

The solar engine of Capt. W. H. Jacques has
a small steam boiler in the concentrated rays of
the sun and a condensing steam engine. A
motor of 10-horse-power, costing about \$3,000,
has reflectors 36 feet in diameter and containing
10,000 square feet of surface.

LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICE.
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
Tooth Powder.

A unique and efficacious preparation for
cleansing the teeth and strengthening the gums.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

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NEW STOCK

TO ARRIVE THIS MONTH.
SPECIALLY AND MOST CAREFULLY
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BY OUR
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NOW IN EUROPE.

GREAT
REDUCTIONS

IN OUR PRESENT STOCK OF PIANOS
AND MUSICAL GOODS.

A QUANTITY OF OLD MUSIC STILL
LEFT, BEING SOLD VERY
CHEAP.

CALL IN AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE.
ALL ENQUIRIES WILL BE MOST
COURTEOUSLY AND PROMPTLY
ANSWERED.

THE APOLLO
PIANO-PLAYER

RECITALS DAILY

PRICE FROM \$450 UP.

PATTI ENDORSES THE APOLLO.

Adelina Patti (Baroness Cederstrom) has
given another great testimonial to the Apollo
Piano-player. She was so delighted with the
instrument that was purchased by her last year
that this second testimonial is even stronger
than the first one that she gave.

Mme. Patti says that "the Apollo never has
given her the slightest trouble and that the new
concert grand is one of the most wonderful and
perfect piano-players that she has ever seen."
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903. 12484

AMERICAN WATER MELONS!

FRESH HONEY IN COMB

75 cents per lb.

FRESH FIGS!!!

\$1.00 per doz.

All these can be had fresh every day at

CHING SHAN CHAN,

No. 41, Central Market.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1903. 1880

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WHL CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1903.

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	Net Weight per 1,000	Price	Per Box of
BOCK & CO'S AGUILA ORO—			
SELECTOS IMPERIALES	21 lbs.	Mo. \$12.50	25
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PLASTING GELATINE AND GELIGNITE,

DEFONATORS, SAFETY FUSE,

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HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, WEIHAWEI.

AGENTS—

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325

MIDZUSHIMA & CO.

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Hongkong, 4th March, 1903.

K. UYEMURA, Manager.

12409

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

Purely Vegetable and Untouched by Hand.

MELLIN'S FOOD is free from Starch. When prepared
is similar to Breast Milk.

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THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND
VICTORIA, B.C.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).		
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept. 1904
R.M.S. "TARTAR"	4,425 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct.
R.M.S. "ATHENIAN"	3,882 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 27th Jan. 1904
R.M.S. "ATHENIAN"	3,882 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 10th Feb.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 16th Feb.
R.M.S. "TARTAR"	4,425 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 24th Feb.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 9th Mar.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 30th Mar.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 26th April.
R.M.S. "ATHENIAN"	3,882 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 27th April.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 11th May.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

Hongkong, 7th September, 1903.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY..
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing Date.
OLYMPIA	J. Truebridge	2837	September 10th
LYBA	F. Williams	4,417	September 17th
TACOMA	A. Dixon	2,812	September 24th
VICTORIA	J. Pantou	3,502	October 10th

71 DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.

[illegible]

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Hongkong, 7th September, 1903. [2520]

2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1903. [2112

Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS. 15

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.

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JOINT SERVICES.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAPAN,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"JASON"	On 17th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PAK LING"	On 23rd September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"CALCHAS"	On 1st October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"TANTALUS"	On 7th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ANTENOR"	On 24th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"CANPA"	On 27th October.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 15th September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KINGSUEY"	On 22nd September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	On 13th October.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"JASON"	On 23rd October.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PAK LING"	On 27th October.

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"CALCHAS"	On 2nd October.
The ss. "MACHAON" left Victoria on the 2nd inst., for Japan and Hongkong.	"CANPA"	On 2nd November.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. (10-12)CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HUNAN"	On 8th September.
MANILA	"CHANGSHA"	On 8th September.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COCKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 8th September.
SHANGHAI	"KALGAN"	On 9th September.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 9th September.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGIU"	On 12th September.
MANILA	"KAIFONG"	On 16th September.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A daily qualified
Surgeon is carried.Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australian Ports.REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. (11)TOYO KISEN KAISHA
MANILA
LINE.REGULAR SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG AND
MANILA IN 48 HOURS.Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled.
Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date
"ROPHILA MARU"	E. P. Bishop	3869	Tuesday, 9th September, at Noon.
"ROSETTA MARU"	H. S. Smith	3876	Tuesday, 15th September, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House
Street.K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between
Hongkong and Manila. Saloon staterooms. Electric Light. Perfect
Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for
comfort of Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila direct	Sat., 12th Sep., 10 A.M.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila direct	Sat., 19th Sep., 10 A.M.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty	Cebu and Iloilo	Sat., 19th Sep., 4 P.M.

For Freight, or Passage apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1903.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG-SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSAI, VIA SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	FRIDAY, 11th September.
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 9th September.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW	"MAIDZURU MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th September.

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and
Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided
for first-class passengers, and a daily qualified doctor is carried.All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to perusal inspection by the
Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class of Lloyd's.Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at
Tsimi to land all passengers and cargo.By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze
River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's
steamers from Shanghai.For Freight, Passage, and for other information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office
at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1903.

T. ABIMA, Manager. (15)

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.STEAM FOR STRAITS, CRYLON, AUS-
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
P. L. Y. M. O. T. N. A. N. D. L. O. Y. D. O. N.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

"CHUSAN."

Captain W. W. Cooke, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for Bombay, etc., on SATURDAY, the 12th
SEPTEMBER, at Noon, taking passengers
and cargo for the above ports.Suez and Valparaiso, all cargo for France, and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-
ing direct to Marseilles and London; other
cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via
Bombay.Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and
value of all packages are required.Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. (1)

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
Callings at SINGAPORE, PENANG,
CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUVA and PORT SAID.(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils,
to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA,
LEVANT, VENICE and ADRICATIC PORTS.)
The Company's Steamship.

"PERSIA."

Captain Craglietto, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 19th September, P.M.This Steamer has special accommodation for
Passengers, Electric Light and carries a Doctor.
For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to
SANDER, WIDLER & CO.,
Agents.
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1903. (3)EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Callings at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
Ports, and taking through Cargo to AUS-
TRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)
The Steamship.

"EASTERN."

Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched for the
above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd
September, at Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a refrigerating cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of fresh pro-
visions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.The Steamer is installed throughout with
the electric light.A stewardess and a duly qualified surgeon
are carried.N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the Steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1903. (2419)THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW
YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

"NORDKYN," Captain A. Beer,

will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th
SEPTEMBER.For Freight, &c., apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. (2440)CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.HONGKONG-MANILA.
REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE
MONEY.SINGLE, \$20; RETURN, \$35.
STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH
ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOM-
MODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DULY
QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. (1964)

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer
"SAN CHEUNG."561 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for
Canton at 8 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUES-
DAYS and THURSDAYS and return to
Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton
at 5 P.M.: Excellent accommodation, electric
light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong
near Harbour Office.First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Meals, \$1
each.Cargo Freight very moderate.
J. TREVYON & CO.,
No. 128, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. (1751)

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above line
are prepared to issue BILLS OF LADING
ON LADING for all the principal ports in
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.For Freight and further particulars,
apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. (8)

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "OLYMPIA."
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.The above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.**DODWELL & CO., LD.,**
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. (17)

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ZIEITEN."
OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Tobacco and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon,
To-morrow the 1st inst.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 1st September will be
subject to rest.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on Tuesday, the 8th September, at
9.30 A.M.All Claims must reach us before the 14th
September, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MEICHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. (5)OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DEUCALION"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being
discharged into Cuffs, and/or landed at the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both
cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Cuffs or Godown
on and after the 3rd inst.Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M. on the 9th inst.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 9th inst. will be
subject to rest.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th
inst., or they will not be recognised.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. (10-12)AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK, STRAITS AND
MANILA.

THE Steamship

"NORDKYN."
Captain A. Beer, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 3rd inst. will be subject
to rest.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 8th inst., at 2.30 P.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. (247)CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

S.S. "LOTHIAN."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA
AND MOJI.The above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.**J. S. VAN BUREN,**
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. (2468)NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA.

(Florida and Rubattino United Companies.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA."
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery
may be obtained. Forfeitable Goods to be
taken delivery immediately.All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the
Godown Company, within seven days after the
vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will
be recognised.No Fire Insurance has been effected, and
any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the
11th instant will be subject to rest.**CARLOWITZ & CO.,**
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903. (4)PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "INDRASAMHA,"
FROM PORTLAND (ON), YOKOHAMA,
KOBE AND MOJI.The above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.**ALLAN CAMERON,**
General Agent.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. (14)OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AND

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"AGAMEMNON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being
discharged into Cuffs, and/or landed at the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both
cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Cuffs or Godown
on and after the 7th inst.Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M. on the 14th inst.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 14th inst. will be
subject to rest.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st
inst., or they will not be recognised.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. (10-12)STEAMSHIP "ETNA" GENERAL
AVRAGE

OFFICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all

Claims for Losses to Cargo by water,
when the "Etna" was on fire at Shanghai,
18th May, 1903, must be submitted to the
Adjuster, Mr. E. H. GUTHRIE, of the
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited,
Shanghai, on or before 1st OCTOBER next,
after which date no Claims will be recognised.**SANDER, WIDLER & CO.,**
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. 2445

CARTRIDGES

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH.**ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE**
and **KYNOK'S** 50, 100, 200, 300,
400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000,
1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600,
1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200,
2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800,
2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400,
3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000,
4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600,
4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200,
5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800,
5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400,
6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000,
7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600,
7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200,
8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800,
8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400,
9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000.Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savarasse's.SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULESNot made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because
absolutely pure English Oil.These tiny
Capsules
—superior
to Copal,
Cubeb, and
Injections—cure
the same diseases as these drugs
in forty-eight hours without
inconvenience.Each Capsule bears the name
MDYSANTA
MIDYThese tiny
Capsules
—superior
to Copal,
Cubeb, and
Injections—cure
the same diseases as these drugs
in forty-eight hours without
inconvenience.Each Capsule bears the name
MDY

LADIES

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.

APOLLO

Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny
royal.**CHAPOTEAUT, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris**

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INSURANCES

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE Undersigned Agents of above Company
are prepared to accept First-class Foreign
and Chinese RISKS against FIRE at Current
Rates.**TURNER & CO.**
Hongkong, 14th January, 1903. (216)NORTH BRITISH AND MERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

